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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. 10/642,973 08/18/2003 Myrn Stein S079 1190.1 3392

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ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

EXAMINER

DATE MAILED: 04/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	10/642,973	STEIN, MYRN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Harry B. Tanner	3744	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence addi	ress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply if NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	i6(a). In no event, however, may within the statutory minimum of the ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MC cause the application to become	a reply be timely filed nirty (30) days will be considered timely. DNTHS from the mailing date of this com ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nmunication.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 Au	igust 2003.		
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This action is non-final.			
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims			
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1 and 38-64</u> is/are pending in the app	lication.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrav	vn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1 and 38-64</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.		
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attach	ed Office Action or form PTC	J-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C	. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).	
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:			
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.			
2. Certified copies of the priority documents			4
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior		en received in this National S	tage
application from the International Bureau  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list		nt received	
· ·	o. and coranica copies in		
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		v Summary (PTO-413)	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)		o(s)/Mail Date f Informal Patent Application (PTO-	152)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10062003</u> .	6)	·	

Application/Control Number: 10/642,973

Art Unit: 3744

A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain <u>a</u> patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer <u>cannot</u> overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claim 1 of prior U.S. Patent No. 6,658,871. This is a double patenting rejection.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 38-42, 44, 46-50, 59, 61-64 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 30, 32 and 34 of U. S. Patent No. 6,658,871 since the claims, if allowed, would improperly extend the "right to exclude" already granted in the patent.

The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the patent and is covered by the patent since the patent and the application are claiming

Art Unit: 3744

common subject matter, as follows: operating a blower in an off and on pattern after determining that the engine stopped and the air conditioning system was operated in order to thwart propagation of fungus.

Furthermore, there is no apparent reason why applicant was prevented from presenting claims corresponding to those of the instant application during prosecution of the application which matured into a patent. See *In re Schneller*, 397 F.2d 350, 158 USPQ 210 (CCPA 1968). See also MPEP § 804.

Claims 43, 45, 51-58 and 60 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 30, 32 and 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,658,871. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the operation of the blower at maximum speed would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art since the object of the invention is to remove the moisture from the coil and the higher the blower speed the more moisture removed.

Harry B. Tanner
Primary Examiner

Harry Tanner March 30, 2004 703-308-2622